YOUR NEWSLETTER WITH THE LATEST IN RADIATION SAFETY

THE RADCO REGISTER

VOLUME 12, No. 4 ..... October 2002

A CECOM RADIATION SAFETY NEWSLETTER FOR THE US ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

DIRECTORATE FOR SAFETY
US ARMY, CECOM
Safe by Design

we've said goodbye to stamp-licking...

and said hello to double-clicking...

in this issue....

The distribution and content of this newsletter is directed to Army National Guard activities for which the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) Directorate for Safety, Radiological Engineering Division, serves as RSSO. The RADCO Register is published quarterly and is intended as a medium for the exchange of radiation safety information between CECOM and the National Guard Bureau. The primary distribution of this newsletter is to Occupational Health/State Safety Offices, U.S. Property & Fiscal Offices, and Combined Support Maintenance Shops, with local reproduction encouraged.

Visit us on the WEB:
www.monmouth.army.mil\cecom\safety

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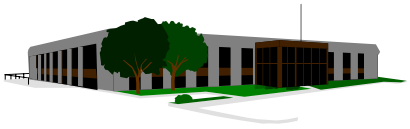

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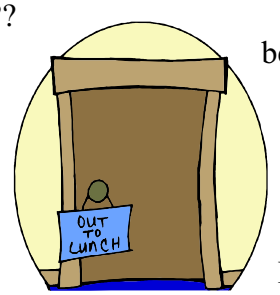
ON GUARD...

STOP the PRESSES..!! The RADCO's Gone Electronic..!!

When we say "stop the presses" we really mean "STOP the PRESSES."

After nearly 12 years of providing you, our loyal readers, the RADCO REGISTER newsletter delivered direct to your doorsteps, we have broken our ties with the local print plant and have transformed the way you will be receiving our quarterly newsletter.

Why …??? For starters, many have complained that we couldn't find your doorstep and you weren't getting your newsletter, as promised. So instead of receiving hard copies of our newsletter in the mail from time to time, they will now be available, on your PC, at the click of a button.



By converting the RADCO newsletter to a PDF format and electronically mailing it to a distribution list, we will be saving time (yours), saving money (ours), and ensuring our readers never miss an issue (unless your e-mail address is "**out-to-lunch**").

For some time now, we've been carefully collecting e-mail addresses and building a good database of customers, but it's not fully complete.

How do you know if you're on the list? Well, if you're reading this off your e-mail, and you have a CECOM DS return address… you've just reached the first plateau ☺ !! But seriously, if you know of someone who hasn't received his/her RADCO and would like to be on the mailing list, please pass on this info. We'll be sure to add 'em to our list.

So join your fellow RSOs and get on the one distribtion list you can't afford to miss. Yes… we've stopped the presses but the RADCO rolls on…!!! ★

RADCO REGISTER E-MAIL Address Form

The **RADCO Register** is published by the CECOM DS to support the NGB State Radiation Safety Programs. Help us ensure you don't miss a single issue. Please fill out this form and FAX it to us @ **732-542-7161**.

You can also mail it to:
USACECOM, Directorate for Safety (DS), ATTN: AMSEL-SF-RE (ZIOLA), Building 2539, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5024.

Name: _____ **Title:** _____

Organization/Facility: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

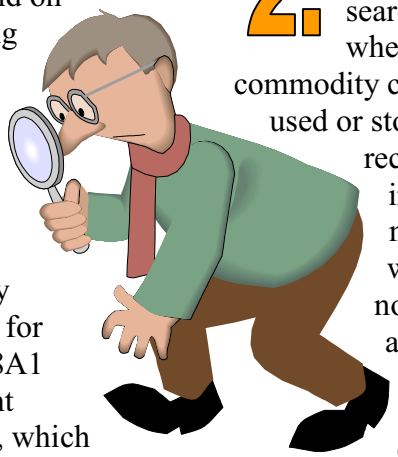
E-mail _____

Oh Where… Oh Where… Has My Commodity Gone..?

Oh where…..
Oh where….
can it be…??

What are the steps that need to be taken when a unit/organization loses control of a commodity containing radioactive material? Before we answer this question lets first look at a hypothetical "loss of control" scenario.

Situation: "A" Company is out in the field on Annual Training and upon their return home, they perform an inventory of their equipment and realize that they cannot account for one of their M8A1 Chemical Agent Alarms (CAA), which contains radioactive material. The radioactive component of the CAA is the M43A1 Chemical Agent Detector (CAD).



Okay, now that we know a unit has lost a CAD, let's talk about the steps that need to be taken in handling this "loss of control."

The loss or suspected loss of an item or instrument containing radioactive materials must be reported to the State Radiation Safety Officer (SRSO) as soon as possible after it is determined that the item is missing. The SRSO, with the assistance of those who lost the item, will take the following action in such an event:

1. Review records to determine the last user. This is to ensure that the commodity has not been stored in another location.

2. Perform a physical search of all areas where the commodity could have been used or stored. If not recovered immediately, notify CECOM, who in turn will notify the appropriate Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensee. The licensee is the organization who is accountable to the NRC for ensuring compliance to a NRC license and appropriate regulations.

3. An investigation and a report documenting all investigative activities must be made as soon as possible following the event, with a copy forwarded to CECOM, who in turn will forward to the appropriate licensee.

4. Identify root cause of the loss of controlled material.

and finally…..

5. Revise procedures and make corrections to prevent recurrence.

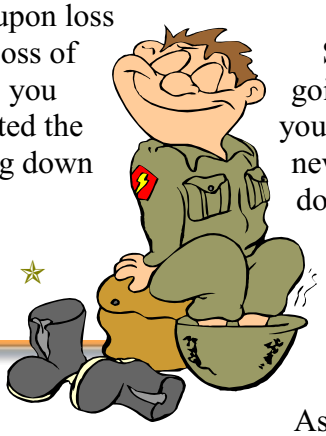
"Timeliness" is next to **"Godliness"** when reporting a lost commodity. There should not be any delay in the above notifications taking place. The licensee has certain reporting requirements to the NRC that have to be made. If required, they will notify the NRC by phone and then follow up with a written report within 30 days. Therefore, it is imperative to perform the appropriate notifications and investigation in a timely manner.

One example of a required notification to the NRC is given in our hypothetical scenario. **Each loss of an M43A1 CAD is reportable to the NRC under Title 10 Code of Federal Regulation Part 20.**

To help "jump start" your investigation we have included, on page 15, a copy of our "Radiation Incident

Report Form" for your use. This form is a good starting place to document your investigation, but is by no means detailed enough to provide a report to the licensee. However, this form, together with the standard "Report of Survey," usually suffices as a sufficient report to the licensee.

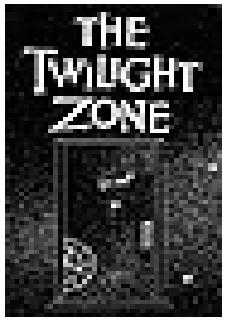
Got questions..??? Mr. Al Perrella can walk you through this process. We'll also help in providing the licensee with all the notification and reporting they require. By notifying your SRSO immediately upon loss or suspected loss of a commodity, you will have started the process rolling down the road to (commodity) recovery .



It's Déjà Vu All Over Again...

Not Another Wipe Test Analysis Request Form..!!!

We have once again revised the form that you use to submit wipe test samples for analysis to our laboratory. You say that you thought you read this article in our last RADCO…?



…NO! You have not entered **the CECOM Twilight Zone**. You did read an article announcing our new Wipe Test Analysis Request Form, but this one was not it. This article is announcing our **NEWER** Wipe Test Analysis Request Form that incorporates a couple of changes that were requested from the field.

So, just for fun we are going to see how observant you are. Go through our newer form and write down all the changes you can identify. Then scroll down for the answers to see if you found them all.

As you all know by now, the reason for these changes in the form was due to our starting to send out laboratory results electronically. To date, we have received

very positive feedback on electronic mailing of results, and wish to thank all those who helped in beta testing this new procedure.

Answers:

1. There's a new CECOM Address block to include phone and FAX numbers of the lab (block 2).

2. We added an alternate POC email address in block 11. This is not a mandatory entry, but was included for your use, as needed.

Getting All the Accredit they Deserve...

The ionizing radiation dosimetry service provided by the U.S. Army Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry Branch (USAIRDB) at Redstone Arsenal, AL, continues to be accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP).

Accreditation is granted only after demonstration of proficiency in processing dosimeters and after an on-site assessment of the practices and methodologies has been successfully conducted by NVLAP assessors. Further information concerning the NVLAP test methods and procedures can be found in the National Institute of Standards and Technology

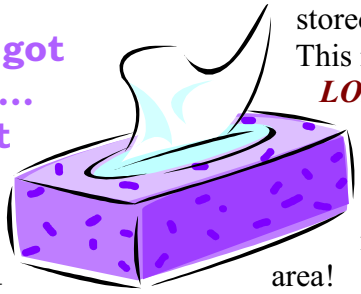
(NIST) Handbook 150, "Procedures and General Requirements" and NIST Handbook 150-4, "Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry."

Note that a copy of the NVLAP Certification must be maintained on file at each Dosimetry site as proof that the requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.1501(c), are being met.

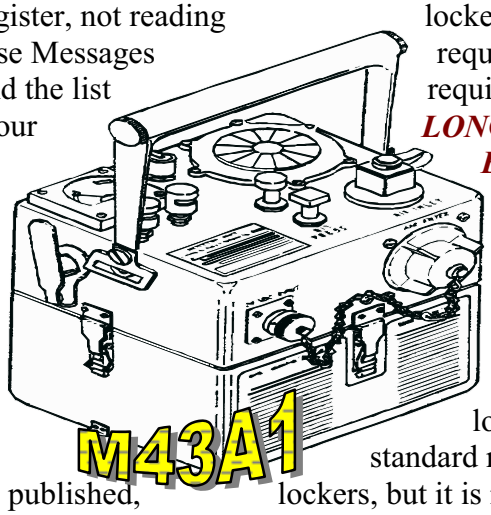
If you need a copy of the certificate or would like information on this matter, please contact AIRDB POC Mrs. Fannie David DSN 746-2412, Commercial (256) 876-2412, or email irdb@redstone.army.mil. AIRDB will soon have the certificate available on their web site, as well. ☆

M43A1 ISSUES for USERS

(You've got issues... we've got tissues)



Recent telephone calls from ARNG states have made us wonder if the requirements for the safe use of the M43A1 Chemical Agent Detector are trickling down to users and are understood by all. We asked why are so many soldiers in a state of confusion? We concluded this confusion is attributed to using out of date information, old checklists, not reading the RADCO register, not reading Safety of Use Messages (SOUM) and the list goes on. Your RSSO is currently working on updating our checklist for the M43A1. Until that is published, we have listed some of the major requirements for the M43A1 and gave you an explanation. So, read on if you can handle the truth!



Requirement #1. No more than 222 detectors or 44 cell modules or equivalent mix (one cell module equals 5 M43A1 detectors) can be stored in a single room. This requirement is ***NO LONGER IN EFFECT***, there is no storage limit on the number of M43A1s that may be stored in an area!

Requirement #2. The storage area will be secured. This requirement is ***STILL IN EFFECT.*** Equipment containing radioactive material will be stored securely to guard against unauthorized removal or access.

Requirement #3. Special storage containers or metal lockers are required. This requirement is ***NO LONGER IN EFFECT***, but read on. You may store M43A1s in metal chemical lockers or standard metal wall lockers, but it is not required.

Requirement #4. The M43A1 must be stored with its Technical Manual (TM). This requirement is ***NO LONGER IN EFFECT***, keep the TM in your administrative area.

Requirement #5. The storage location must be posted with a "Caution Radioactive Materials" sign. This requirement is ***NO LONGER IN EFFECT*** per the licensee, but please read on. Currently, your RSSO requires that you continue to post the Caution sign at your storage location(s) because it enhances safety notification. Remember, when you store an M43A1 inside a wall locker in a room, you only need to post the wall locker, not the entrances to the room. In addition, this requirement applies to the storage of a

single detector or 200 detectors!

Requirement #6. The storage area will be free from: explosives, flammables, food, photographic film, or dosimeters. This requirement is ***STILL IN EFFECT***, Storage areas will be located in an area free from the danger of flood and outside the danger radius of flammables and explosives.

Requirement #7. The M43A1 is to be stored in its original container or otherwise in a wooden/cardboard container. This requirement is ***NOT IN EFFECT.*** The TM says to store an M43A1 in a fire resistant container. AR 40-5 says that buildings where radioactive materials are stored should be constructed of fire retardant materials.

Requirement #8. The NRC License requires that the storage area be posted with an NRC Form 3, and a No Eating, Drinking, Smoking Sign. This requirement is partially ***STILL IN EFFECT***. Rather than tell you about the lineage of posting requirements, we decided to advise you on what you should post. We have simplified the process of posting your storage area/container; only four items need to be posted. They are as follows: post the NRC Form 3 and Energy Reorganization Act in an area frequented by all employees (i.e., the Safety Bulletin Board). Then post the "Caution Radioactive Materials" sign and the "ARNG Radiation Safety Notice" at the storage area/container. Posting the ARNG Radiation Safety Notice requires a little more work on your part. You must fill out certain sections and you must be able to back up the statements that are made on the notice, i.e., where can I view copies of 10 CFR parts 19, 20 and 21, a copy of the SBCCOM NRC license, etc.

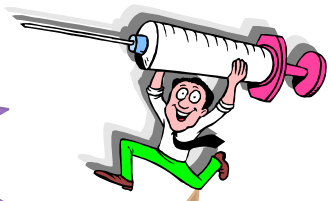
So that's it. If you're still in a state of confusion, (your punch-line goes here), give Hugo Bianchi a call. He'll set you straight. ☆

in the field..... by Lyle Farquhar

CECOM DS Announces Our:

FY03 ARNG Radiation Safety Training Schedule

40-hour RSO
Los Angeles, CA
19-23 May 03
POC: Hugo Bianchi



24-hour RCIT
Cincinnati, OH
5-7 Aug 03
POC: Nick Bykovetz

24-hour RCIT
Charlotte, NC
11-13 Feb 03
POC: Barry Silber

24-hour RCIT
Seattle, WA
6-8 May 03
POC: Burt Cummings

40-hour RSO
San Antonio, TX
18-22 Nov 02
POC: Hugo Bianchi

40-hour LORAD RSO
CT AVCRAD
14-18 Apr 03
POC: Al Perrella

40-hour RSO
Orlando, FL
24-28 Feb 03
POC: Burt Cummings

40-hour RSO
Buffalo, NY
21-25 Jul 03
POC: Gary Ziola

8-hour AN/UDM-2 Operator
10,11,12 Jun 03
Fort Monmouth, NJ
POC: Alice Kearney

...contact your State RSO for further information

Code BLUE... Deciphering Your Dosimetry Roster!!!

The U.S. Army Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry Branch (USAIRDB) at Redstone Arsenal, AL, needs your assistance in making sure that the correct NRC License codes are used on your Dosimetry Issue Roster. They use the NRC license codes as a method for tracking personnel exposures received under different radioactive material licenses and Army Radiation Authorizations (ARA). These codes correspond to the NRC license or ARA number under which an individual works while occupationally exposed to ionizing radiation.

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 20.1101 requires that each NRC licensee perform a periodic review of their RPP. To assist with this required review, AIRDB provides a quarterly exposure summary to NRC licensees and ARA managers. The exposure summary is used to review and assess personnel exposures associated with a specific license or ARA. The accuracy of the exposure summary is dependent on the **data YOU provide them**; therefore, they need you to ensure that the information is complete and up-to-date.

To update, change or add the needed data, please put the NRC license information on the "Dosimeter Issue Listing" which is provided with each shipment of dosimeters. Please review this information to assure that it is correct and reflects the NRC license or ARA currently in use at your facility. At the end of the listing, ensure that ALL NRC licenses or ARAs covering radiation at your location have been itemized. For each individual, write the corresponding number from the itemized list in the column labeled "NRC", that indicates the license with the greatest potential of causing external exposure.

To help you make sure that the data is accurate, we are providing a list of NRC license and ARA numbers for various Army commodities. If you have any questions please contact the indicated POCs.

BML 01-00126-19:
Includes large area alpha sources, self-contained and free air calibrators, POC: Mr. Greg Komp, DSN 746-8825, Fax DSN 746-3816

BML 21-010222-05:
Includes MC-1 Moisture Density Testers, POC: Ms. Karen McGuire, DSN 786-7635, Fax DSN 786-5277

BML 29-01022-14:
Includes AN/UDM-2 and AN/UDM-6, POC: Mr. Hugo Bianchi, DSN 987-3112 x6444, Fax DSN 992-6403

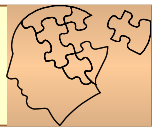
ARA 01-07-0-1:
Includes Lorad 160 Kvp X-Ray Machines, POC: Mr. Keith Rose, DSN 897-2114, Fax DSN 897-9469

For radioactive material or radiation producing machines not listed above, specify the appropriate NRC license, State license, or permit number.

For items not regulated, enter "1" for "Not Applicable."

Oh, and least we forget, our POC is Ms. Alice Kearney. Please contact her for further information concerning your dosimetry program. ☆

PUZZLES & BRAIN-TEASERS



QUICKIE QUIZ:

1. Situation: You have attended and successfully completed the CECOM 40 hour RSO Training Course. By virtue of this training you are an approved operator for the AN/UDM-2 RADIAC Calibrator Set.

TRUE FALSE

2. The Density and Moisture Tester (Soil and Asphalt), Model MC-1 is managed by:

a. AIRDB
b. SBCCOM
c. TACOM-W
d. AMCOM

3. A technical bulletin (TB) that is very useful in the identification of radioactive commodities in the Army is:

a. TB 43-0133
b. TB 43-0116
c. TB 43-0137
d. TB 43-0255

4. The latest CECOM Wipe Test Analysis Request Form is dated:

a. July 2000
b. September 2002
c. July 2002
d. May 2002

5. The new UN Number for shipping the AN/UDM-2 RADIAC Calibrator Set is:

a. UN 2974
b. UN 3333
c. UN 2910
d. UN 3332

Need help….? the answers are on Page 14

It's Outta' the Question! w/Burt "the answer man"

Our **1st question** comes from Mr. R.I. Qualified out of Hoboken, NJ. He writes: *"I am starting to receive more and more CAMs and CADs in our state. Am I allowed to train other shop personnel to perform the leak test for these devices?"*

And the answer is: Mr. R.I.… **U** certainly **R,** if you attended the 39E MOS training Course. Based on the question I will assume you are performing maintenance actions to include leak testing the CAMs/CADs.

If you have successfully completed one of the following courses you are qualified to perform the leak test: (a) the 39E MOS COURSE AT THE ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL, FT GORDON, GA; or (b) THE U.S. ARMY RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY COURSE 4J-F3 /494/-F14 (FORMERLY 7KF3) OFFERED AT THE ARMY

CHEMICAL SCHOOL, FT LEONARD WOOD, MO; or (c) the CECOM 40 HOUR RADIATION SAFETY OFFICER COURSE.

Now, being that you are qualified to perform the leak test does not mean you can provide the training. To be qualified to provide both OJT and radiation safety training to other shop personnel, you must have attended (a) above. The SRSO is authorized to assist with the radiation safety portion, but cannot provide the OJT that is also required.

In short, you are qualified to train other shop personnel to perform the leak test if you have successfully completed (a) above or received both OJT and radiation safety training from an individual that has successfully completed (a) above.

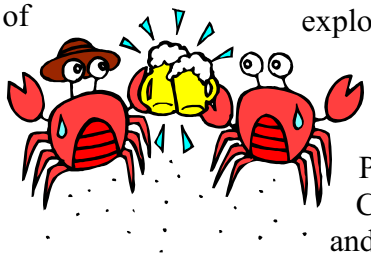
REMEMBER:
If you provide the training you are required to maintain, on file, a record of those individuals trained by you!

Our **2nd question** comes from Sgt. Mightglow out of Not Tonight, Nebraska. Sgt. Mightglow writes: *"I use the AN/UDM-2 RADIAC Calibrator Set 8 to 9 times a month. My wife is concerned that my wedding ring might become radioactive and start to glow. What should I tell her?"*

Mr. Mightglow, radiation is a serious business for serious players only. Tell her to butt-out.

Now, after you pick yourself up off the floor and your wife cools down, explain to her that the ring she placed upon your finger, as a token of her never ending love, has no chance of becoming radioactive. The only way to activate something (make it radioactive) is to expose it to a large amount of neutron radiation, which does not exist in army commodities. Tell her you would never let anything happen to your wedding ring, a symbol of a union bound to last forever. Lay it on thick & heavy Mr. Mightglow and you "***might glow***"……. tonight!

This is Burt "the answer man" heading out to my favorite tavern for a few beers and some of those famous Jersey Blue-Claw crabs! I'll be looking forward to answering more of your "sobering" questions in the next RADCO. ☆

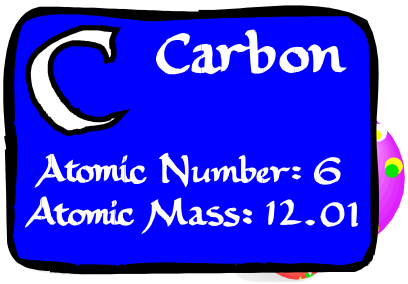


Just in the "Nick" of Time…

Just as the CECOM RSSO was settling down to a steady state of peaceful coexistence in the 21st Century we find ourselves circling the wagons, becoming better prepared to tackle homeland defense issues with a greater sense of urgency. And just in the "nick" of time, to help us with these newly emerging missions, comes Mr. Nick Bykovetz, the newest addition to our staff.

Nick hails from Philadelphia, PA (the cheese steak capital of the world). Of late, however, he's taken a shine to working in New Jersey. In the 5 years prior to coming to Ft. Monmouth this July, he worked with the FAA Howard Hughes Technical Center people (near Atlantic City, NJ) on x-ray explosives-detection baggage screening machines as well as trace explosives detection devices. Before that Nick was an academic, teaching physics in the Philadelphia area Colleges and Universities and doing basic research on this and that (magnetic materials, superconductors, and God knows what else…).

Nick started playing around (?!!) with radioactive materials way back at the beginning of his graduate days (isotopes are his best and oldest friends!). He's been using x-ray machines to study crystalline structures and for other purposes (we won't say what…but you can bet it had something to do with all those undergraduate co-eds ☺).



All this scientific "messing around", however, did net him a degree or two along the way (BA in Chemistry, Temple U, and MS and PhD in Physics, U Penn).

Nick wanted to get himself a job with not too much stress and not too much of a travel requirement. So he came to us. **Was this poor man misguided or WHAT..???!** We're gonna' be sending him all over this big wide planet (or wherever the ARNG is hiding out…) to teach a course or two on Radiation Safety, or do an RSP evaluation, or take care of some radiation incident here or there, or….

But Nick tells us that he's ready to accept the challenge… as long as he doesn't drown first in the Sea of **ACRONYMS**! (All those **GADZILLIONS** of acronyms we're already throwing his way…)

Talk about having a major **PANIC** (**P**lentiful **A**cronyms **N**ot **I**mmediately **C**lear)… **ATTACK**!!!

Let's all wish Nick the best of luck...

NONIONIZING CORNER ……

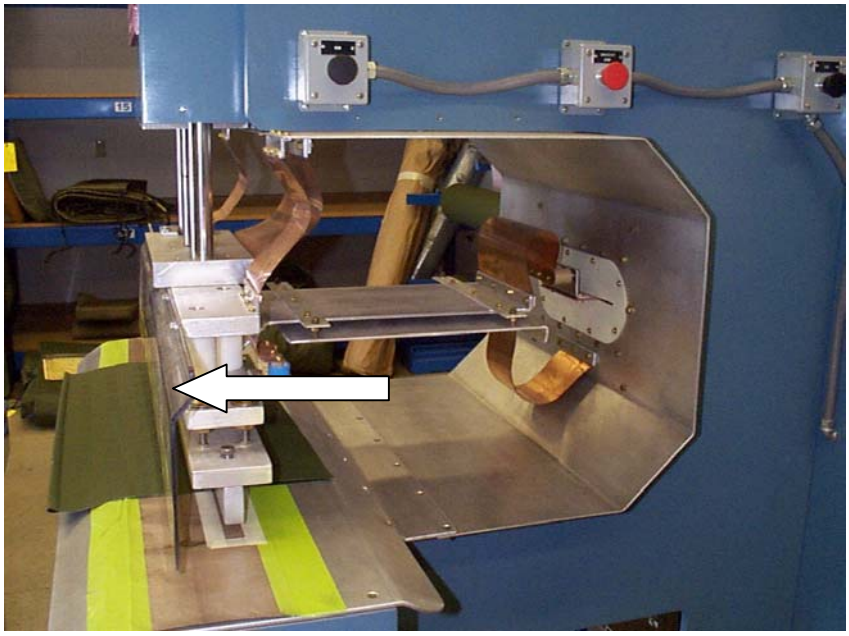
Taking a Break from Our Usual…. *we bring you* An Unusual RF Emitter..!!!

Recently a not-so-obvious RF-emitter surfaced in the field. The device is a machine that electronically welds two or more pieces of vinyl or plastic. It is being used to repair tears and holes in the fabric of tents and vehicle covers.

Essentially this RF device, called a vinyl welder, consists of a 10,000-watt (yes, 10,000-watt), 27-MHz source and a hydraulic press. We normally think of welding as involving sparks or flames. This particular "welder" performs the same function but does it differently and with differing results. Instead of melting two pieces of metal together, this device melts two pieces of vinyl together. The process is referred to as ***dielectric heating***.

We know that a piece of communications equipment has an antenna to broadcast the RF energy but how does the RF vinyl welder work..?

The above photo shows the overall unit. In the photo on the next page we see how the RF is conducted from the RF source inside the machine through two large plates separated by air to a gap at the lower part of the figure (notice the sheets of **green** vinyl?).



Hazards of the system were found to be as follows:

1. The system generates a very high RF voltage on bare metal parts of the hydraulic press. This high RF voltage will cause severe, possibly lethal, RF burns if personnel accidentally come into contact with any of the active metallic sections that conduct the RF.

2. The system is able to produce RF exposures that exceed the permissible exposure limits out to a distance of 3-meters from the active parts of the RF vinyl welder.

It was determined that to adequately protect personnel working with and around this device, a high-voltage warning sign or decal should be affixed to the welder. The content of the warning would warn personnel about the danger of severe RF burns from the active parts of the welder.

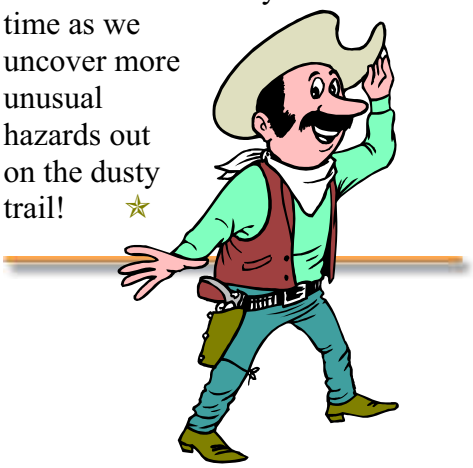
It has been determined that the normal procedure for operating the welder is sufficient in preventing accidental overexposures to RF radiation

In short, when two pieces of vinyl are to be welded, the pieces are aligned under the press, a timer is set, and the workers move outside a 3-meter control range. Once the cycle has completed, the workers return to the welding area to inspect their work….. **you get the idea!**

The important thing to understand in all this is to know that RF devices come in all shapes, sizes and configurations. Not all have antennas as you might think.

If you have any unusual devices or systems that incorporate RF sources, and are concerned about personnel safety, we'll be happy to assist you in assessing the hazards and insuring your equipment is operated safety.

This is Ken "quick draw" Proctor saying **"Adios muchachos"**… see you next time as we uncover more unusual hazards out on the dusty trail! ☆



(Looking for more info on this system? Feel free to contact Ken).

QUICKIE QUIZ SOLUTIONS:

1. Situation: You have attended and successfully completed the CECOM 40 hour RSO Training Course. By virtue of this training, you are an approved operator for the AN/UDM-2 RADIAC Calibrator Set.

TRUE **FALSE**

2. The Density and Moisture Tester (Soil and Asphalt), Model MC-1 is managed by:

a. AIRDB
b. SBCCOM
c. TACOM-W
d. AMCOM

3. A technical bulletin (TB) that is very useful in the identification of radioactive commodities in the Army is:

a. TB 43-0133
b. **TB 43-0116**
c. TB 43-0137
d. TB 43-0255

4. The latest CECOM Wipe Test Analysis Request Form is dated:

a. July 2000
b. September 2002
c. July 2002
d. May 2002

5. The new UN Number for shipping the AN/UDM-2 RADIAC Calibrator Set is:

a. UN 2974
b. UN 3333
c. UN 2910
d. UN 3332

RADIATION INCIDENT REPORT		
DATE:	**TIME:**	
ITEM DESCRIPTION:		
NSN:	**NOMENCLATURE:**	
ISOTOPE:	**ACTIVITY:**	**DATE OF ACTIVITY:**
TIME OF INCIDENT:	**DATE OF INCIDENT:**	**DATE DISCOVERED:**
LOCATION OF INCIDENT:		
STATE:	**CITY:**	**STREET:**
BLDG NO:	**ROOM:**	**OTHER:**
PERSONNEL INVOLVED:		
ACTIONS TAKEN:		
SITUATION STATUS:		
ASSISTANCE REQUIRED:		
REPORT COMPLETED BY (Name, Grade & Position): PHONE:		

WIPE TEST ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM

(Instructions On Reverse Side)

(1) FROM:

(2) TO: Commander, U.S. Army CECOM
ATTN: AMSEL-SF-RE (LAB)
Building 2540, Laboratory Road
Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-502
Phone (732) 427-5370 or DSN 987-5370
FAX (732) 427-2667 or DSN 987-2667

(3) SAMPLE #	(4) DESCRIPTION OF WIPE	(5) ISOTOPE	(6) TYPE OF WIPE (SEE BLOCK 13)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

(7)WIPE TAKEN BY: **(8)DATE:**

(9) PHONE: DSN: COMMERCIAL: ( )

(10) COMMENTS:

(11) MY E-mail Address is:

Alternate POC E-mail Address is:

(12) MY UIC is:

(13) Type of Wipe (Insert Letter in block 6)

(Q) Quarterly Survey
(T) Transportation
(I) Incident
(O) Other (Please Specify in block 6)

Instructions for Completing the WIPE TEST ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM

(1) **FROM:** Your mailing address (where our Directorate sends the analysis results if you do not provide an E-mail address).

(2) **TO:** Directorate for Safety mailing address (where you send the samples for analysis).

(3) **SAMPLE #:** Print this sample number on the corresponding NuCon wipe flap (not on the wipe itself) or vial cap submitted for analysis.

(4) **DESCRIPTION OF WIPE:** Brief description of what you wiped, i.e., package, commodity (NSN), storage area survey wipe, locker, floor, shelf, etc.

(5) **ISOTOPE(S):** List the radioactive isotope you want the wipe analyzed for, i.e., Tritium (H3), Radium-226 (Ra226), Strontium-90 (Sr90), Americium-241 (Am241), Thorium-232 (Th232), Promethium-147 (Pm147), Nickel-63 (Ni63), Cobalt-60 (Co60), Cesium-137 (Cs137), Plutonium-239 (Pu239), and Depleted Uranium (DU).

(6) **TYPE OF WIPE:** Enter the letter for the type of wipe test performed (See block 13).

(7) **WIPE TAKEN BY:** Person who performed wipe test.

(8) **DATE:** Enter the date the wipe test was performed.

(9) **PHONE:** Your DSN and Commercial Numbers.

(10) **COMMENTS:** Use this block to communicate with us. You can request more NuCon or Metricel wipes, indicate administrative changes, or just give us more information about your request for analysis. Please send us your e-mail address.

(11) **EMAIL ADDRESS:** Enter your email address and an alternate's.

(12) **UIC:** Enter your unit identification code.

(13) **TYPE OF WIPE:** Type of wipe test performed, enter corresponding letter in block 6.

NuCon Wipe or Metricel Filter Which to Use and When?

NuCon Wipe: A 1.75 inch, cloth disk with an adhesive back. The NuCon wipe is used to detect removable gross alpha/beta contamination. It can be used to wipe packages, work surfaces, shelves, and perform leak test where the isotope is anything **other than H3 or Ni63**, i.e., Ra226, Sr90, Am241, Th232, Pm147, Co60, Cs137, Pu239, and DU.

Metricel Filter: A 1.5 inch, **WHITE** (NOT BLUE) nitrocellulose membrane filter. It is used to collect **H3**, **Ni63 and other low energy beta emitting isotopes. ONLY** a Metricel filter shall be used to wipe for these isotopes.

WIPE TEST ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM (con't)

(3) SAMPLE #	(4) DESCRIPTION OF WIPE	(5) ISOTOPE	(6) TYPE OF WIPE (SEE BLOCK 13)
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
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